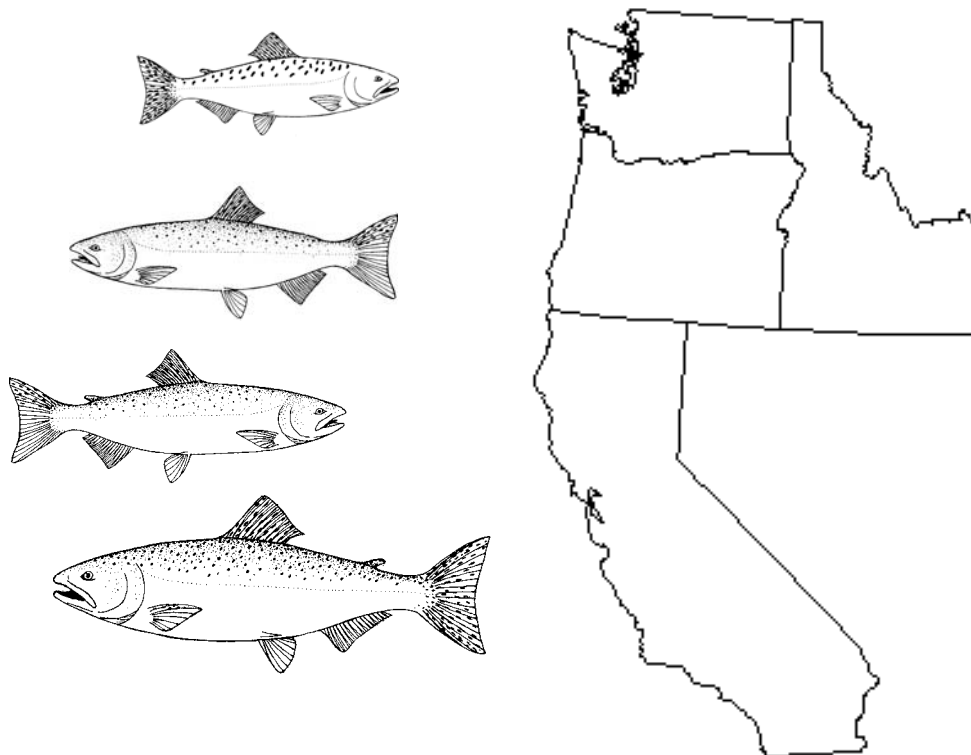


PRESEASON REPORT II

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED REGULATORY OPTIONS FOR 2005 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES



**PREPARED BY THE
SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM**

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MARCH 2005

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SALMON OPTIONS

All Hearings Begin at 7 p.m.

Monday, March 28

Red Lion Hotel
South Umpqua Room
1313 N Bayshore Drive
Coos Bay, OR 97420
(541) 269-4099

Monday, March 28

Chateau Westport
Beach Room
710 W Hancock
Westport, WA 98595
(360) 268-9101

Tuesday, March 29

Fort Bragg Town Hall
463 N Main Street
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
(707) 961-2825

*Public comment on the options will also be accepted during the April Council meeting on Tuesday, April 5, during the public comment period for Agenda Item C.2 at the Sheraton Tacoma Hotel, 1320 Broadway Plaza, Tacoma, Washington 98402 Phone: (253) 572-3200. **Written comments** received at the Council office **by 4:30 p.m., on Tuesday, March 29, 2005** will be distributed to all Council members.*

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AABM	Aggregate Abundance Based Management
AEQ	adult equivalent
BO	biological opinion
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CFGC	California Fish and Game Commission
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CVI	Central Valley index
CWT	coded-wire tag
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FRAM	Fishery Regulation Assessment Model
FMP	fishery management plan
ISMB	Individual Stock Based Management
KMZ	Klamath Management Zone (the ocean zone between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain where management emphasis is on Klamath River fall chinook)
LRH	lower river hatchery (tule fall chinook returning to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam)
MCB	Mid-Columbia River brights (bright hatchery fall chinook released in the mid-Columbia River)
MEW	Model Evaluation Workgroup
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
RER	rebuilding exploitation rate
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RK	Rogue/Klamath (hatchery coho)
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (tule fall chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery)
SRFI	Snake River Fall (chinook) Index
STT	Salmon Technical Team
TL	total length
URB	upper river brights (bright fall chinook normally migrating past McNary Dam)
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

INTRODUCTION AND CALL FOR COMMENTS

This document has been prepared by the staff of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to describe the Council's proposed ocean salmon management options for 2005 and characterize their expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks which support them. The Council solicits public comments on the proposed management options in preparation for adopting final management recommendations at its April meeting. This report is analogous to a draft National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis of a range of alternatives for 2005 ocean salmon management measures.

Oral and written comments may be presented at public hearings at the times and locations displayed on the inside front cover of this report. Additional comment will be accepted at the April Council meeting at the Sheraton Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma, Washington. Written comments received at the Council office by **March 29, 2005** will be copied and distributed to all Council members (Council staff cannot assure distribution of comments received after April 1).

SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The Council's final ocean salmon season recommendations will be based on the range of options presented in this report and guidance received from deliberations at management fora such as the north of Cape Falcon planning process, sponsored by the States of Washington and Oregon and the treaty Indian tribes in that area; the Klamath Fishery Management Council; and from public hearings sponsored by the Council and the States of Washington, Oregon, and California. Final recommendations concerning catch quotas and exploitation rates may vary from the range of options presented in this report depending upon determination of allocations, allowable harvest levels, public comment, or the final impact analyses completed by the STT. Elements of the options may be recombined to alter season patterns; measures such as bag limits, days of fishing per week, special landing restrictions, and other specific regulatory details may also change. In addition, inseason modification of management measures may be used to ensure achievement of the Council's management objectives.

Specific details pertaining to season structure and special regulations for the treaty Indian troll fishery north of Cape Falcon are established in tribal regulations. Chinook and coho quota levels for the treaty Indian troll fishery may be adjusted if significant changes in incidental fishing mortality result from tribal regulations, preseason or inseason.

The impact analyses presented in this document reflect uncertainties and limitations of information available at the time of the March 2005 Council meeting. At this point in the planning cycle, the STT's impact assessments reflect four key assumptions: (1) abundance levels for Canadian chinook and coho stocks identical to 2004 forecasts; (2) 2005 catch levels for southeast Alaskan, north-central British Columbia, and West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) fisheries equal to 2004 catch ceilings established under the aggregate abundance based management provisions of the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) Agreement (WCVI sport catch assumed to equal the 2004 observed level), with minimum size limits identical to those in place for 2004; (3) 2004 observed catch levels and size limits for Canadian fisheries operating under individual stock based management regimes pursuant to the 1999 PST agreement; and (4) base packages for management of inside fisheries. In mid-March, U.S. and Canadian fishery managers will exchange information regarding preseason expectations for fisheries and the status of chinook and coho stocks. Following this exchange, the Pacific Salmon Commission's (PSC's) chinook model will be calibrated to determine the allowable catch ceilings under the 1999 PST agreement, abundances and fishery expectations will be adjusted in the Council's fishery planning models, and inside fisheries will be shaped by state and tribal co-managers. The adjustments of stock abundances and fishery expectations, and the shaping of inside fisheries, may result in estimated

stock impacts that differ from those presented in this report. The final regulations adopted by the Council in April will be consistent with guidance provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and obligations under the PST.

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM CONCERNS

1. Substantial deviations from historic patterns in Canadian Fisheries. The STT is concerned over increased uncertainty surrounding Canadian fishery impacts when those fisheries operate under regulations that differ markedly from those observed during the model base periods. For 2005, the STT has recommended that current planning modeling procedures not be modified, even though the Canadian WCVI troll fishery is expected to fish predominantly during winter months under a reduced size limit and in a manner that attempts to minimize impacts on stocks of conservation concerns to Canada. Should this fishing pattern continue, the STT recommends that the Council's Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW), in conjunction with state and tribal co-managers and Canadian fishery managers, develop recommendations for the collection of data or modification of models or modeling procedures to improve the capacity to evaluate impacts of Canadian troll fisheries.
2. Rebuilding Exploitation Rates (RER). The STT is concerned that the an evaluation of the correspondence between RERs employed as jeopardy standards for certain Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed chinook stocks and exploitation rates estimated by the chinook Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) has not been completed. In addition, the STT is concerned that for some stocks, the methods used to compute RERs are inconsistent with the biological characteristics of those stocks and recommends that state and tribal comanagers undertake a review to determine if those methods are still appropriate.
3. Need for abundance forecasts in terms of ocean abundance. The STT receives abundance forecasts in a variety of forms (e.g., ocean abundance, ocean escapements, Area 4B run sizes, etc.). These forecasts reflect a wide variety of data and methods, but must ultimately be converted to ocean abundance for the Council's models. The procedures to perform these conversions are prone to error, in large part because of the short time frame in which the Council must develop and adopt its recommendations for ocean fisheries. The STT strongly recommends that state and tribal co-managers be encouraged to provide abundance forecasts in terms of ocean abundance by age.
4. Need for landing requirements. The STT recommends that landing restrictions be employed to require landings within the area where the fish are caught. Unless such restrictions are adopted, fleet mobility increases the difficulty of inseason management, catch accountability, and collection of biological data such as coded-wire-tag (CWT) recoveries.

DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

This report displays four regulatory options for 2005 commercial troll and recreational ocean salmon fisheries. Complete descriptions of the non-Indian commercial and recreational options are presented in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. Management measures for the treaty Indian ocean troll fishery are presented in Table 3. Quotas under the various options are summarized in Table 4.

North of Cape Falcon, Option I has seasons which are the most liberal and Options III the most conservative; Option IV is identical to Option III in this area for both commercial and recreational fisheries. The pattern of options is different south of Cape Falcon where the alternatives address the allocation of Klamath River fall chinook among the various fishery sectors and the need to limit impacts on stocks listed under the ESA. This arrangement demonstrates the trade-offs necessary to meet the constraints on limiting stocks south of Cape Falcon. For 2005, Options I and II assume an allocation of 15% of the non-Indian share of available Klamath River fall chinook to the Klamath River recreational fishery, as was the case in 2004. Option III assumes a 20% allocation, and Option IV a 10% allocation. The California Fish and Game Commission (CFGC) will make a recommendation for this allocation prior to the April Council meeting, and the selection and analysis of the options in this document were intended to provide perspective on that issue. A synopsis of management objectives for the 2005 options is presented below.

SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON

Projections of chinook and coho abundance relevant to harvest south of Cape Falcon are mixed in 2005 compared to the 2004 levels.

- C The 2005 Central Valley Index (CVI) forecast is the highest on record, 2.02 times the 2004 preseason forecast, and is capable of supporting large harvests, especially in the area south of Point Arena.
- C The 2005 Klamath River fall chinook forecast is 1.11 times the 2004 preseason forecast, but contains a weak age-4 component.
- C The 2005 Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho forecast of 152,000 is slightly higher than the 2004 preseason forecast of 150,900.
- C The 2005 forecast for hatchery coho from the Columbia River and the coast south of Cape Falcon of 389,900 is 38% lower than the 2004 forecast of 623,900.

The abundance of OCN coho allows consideration of limited selective fisheries off Oregon and Washington for coho with a healed adipose fin clip and provides access to Columbia River hatchery coho.

Key items to note in the proposed options south of Cape Falcon include:

Oregon

- C The Oregon commercial chinook fisheries between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border and the recreational chinook fisheries between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt. opened on March 15, 2005. At the March Council meeting the following inseason action was taken for the commercial fishery season: open March 15-25 and April 1-15 between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border; all fish caught between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt. must be landed in the state of Oregon; all fish caught between Humbug Mt. and the Oregon/California border must be landed in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon.

- C The commercial chinook fishery between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt. have July and August closures in all options. All options include a minimum chinook size limit of 27 inches through April 15 and a 28 inch total length (TL) minimum size limit thereafter.
- C Retention of coho with a healed adipose fin clip is proposed for the recreational fishery between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border under quotas of 40,000 in Option I and 35,000 in Options II, III, and IV. All options have an opening date of June 18.

Klamath Management Zone

- C In the Oregon portion of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ), commercial chinook fisheries are proposed from March 15-25 and April 1-15 in all options. For September, a 3,000 chinook quota fishery with a 28 inch TL minimum size limit is proposed in all options.
- In the California portion of the KMZ (Oregon/California border to Humboldt South Jetty), a September commercial fishery with a quota of 6,000 chinook is proposed in Options I, II, and IV, while the area is proposed to be closed in Option III.
- The KMZ recreational fishery is open May 21 through July 4 and August 14 through September 11 in all Options for Oregon, and in Options I and II for California. For Option III in California, the season is open May 21 through June 23, July 2-4, and August 15 through September 11. For Option IV in California, the season is open May 21 through July 4 and August 1 through September 11. All Options have a 24 inch minimum size limit.
- The Oregon portion of the KMZ will participate in a mark-selective recreational fishery for coho, if otherwise open for chinook as indicated above, beginning June 18 through July 31 or attainment of a 40,000 marked coho quota in Option I and a quota of 35,000 marked coho in Option II, III, and IV.

California

- Coho retention is prohibited for both commercial and recreational fisheries off California.
- The Fort Bragg commercial season is September 1-30 in Options II, III, IV, but closed in Option I.
- The San Francisco commercial fishery opens May 1 in all options and opens again continuously from July 16 (Options I and IV) or July 21 (Options II and III) through September 30. The primary difference among the options are the days open in May and June. In Option I, May is only open 16 days with two mid-month closures (7- and 8-days, respectively) and June has a mid-month 6-day opening. In Options II and IV, May is open the entire month, and June is closed. In Option III, the fishery is open only through May 22 and closed in June. In all options, there is a Point Reyes to Point San Pedro fishery open October 3-14, Monday through Friday only. All options have a minimum size limit of 26 inches total length except Option I, which has a 27 inches total length minimum size through September 30, then decreases to 26 inches for the October fishery.
- In the Monterey area from Pigeon Point to Point Sur, the commercial seasons are identical to the San Francisco area, except the May season runs through May 24 in Option III rather than May 22.
- South of Monterey from Point Sur to U.S./Mexico border, the commercial seasons is from May 1 through September 30 in all options, with the only difference being a minimum size limit of 26 inches total length for all options except Option I, which is 27 inches.

- The Fort Bragg recreational fishery runs continuously from February 12 through November 13 in Options I and IV. Option II has two 5-day closures in July, and Option III is closed for the last 18 days of July. All options have a 20 inch minimum size limit and will open on February 18, 2006 with a 20 inch minimum size limit.
- The San Francisco recreational fishery runs continuously from April 2 through November 13 in Options I, II, and IV. In Option III, the fishery is closed July 1-11. All options have a 20 inch TL minimum size limit and will reopen on April 1, 2006.
- The Monterey recreational fishery options are identical to the San Francisco options except for the closing date of September 25 rather than November 13.

Chinook Salmon Management

Key chinook salmon management objectives shaping the 2005 options are:

- For Sacramento River winter chinook (ESA-endangered), limitations on the duration and timing of the commercial and recreational fisheries south of Point Arena were provided by NMFS in a March 5, 2004 letter to the Council, which stated the following:

Recreational Seasons South of Point Arena, California: The recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length.

Commercial Seasons South of Point Arena, California: Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length.

- For Klamath River fall chinook: adult natural spawning escapement of no fewer than 35,000 fish; 50:50 tribal:non-tribal sharing of adult harvest; a range of 10% to 20% of the non-tribal adult harvest to the river recreational fishery is contained among the four options; and an adult ocean harvest sharing between the California:Oregon commercial fisheries of approximately 51:49.
- An age-4 ocean harvest rate no greater than 16.0% on Klamath River fall chinook to protect California coastal chinook (ESA-threatened, NMFS ESA consultation standard).
- Sacramento River fall chinook adult spawning escapement of between 122,000 and 180,000 fish.
- The total adult equivalent (AEQ) exploitation rate on Snake River fall chinook age-3 and age-4 over all ocean fisheries, including Alaska and Canada (Snake River Fall Index; Snake River fall chinook index [SRFI]), is not to exceed 70.0% of the 1988-1993 average rates (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Under the assumptions used in this report, Option I is not predicted to meet the consultation standard. Snake River fall chinook are also impacted by fisheries south of Cape Falcon, which may require further shaping prior to final adoption of 2005 management measures if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.700.

Coho Salmon Management

Key coho salmon management objectives shaping the 2005 options are:

- C Under the harvest matrix in the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (salmon FMP), the management objective is combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 20% on OCN coho. Based on its review of salmon FMP Amendment 13, the OCN Coho Work Group modified this matrix, and this modified matrix was accepted by the Council as expert biological advice at the November, 2000 Council meeting. The modified matrix provides for a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 15%.
- C A marine exploitation rate no greater than 13.0% on Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho to protect Southern Oregon/Northern California coho (ESA-threatened, NMFS ESA consultation standard).
- C Prohibit retention of all coho off California to protect Central California Coast coho (ESA-threatened, NMFS ESA consultation standard).

NORTH OF CAPE FALCON

Projections of chinook and coho abundance relevant to fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2005:

- C Production of Columbia River hatchery tules (Lower River Hatchery and Spring Creek Hatchery stocks) is predicted to be 13% less than the 2004 preseason expectations, resulting in a range of chinook quotas similar to or less than that adopted for 2004.
- C Production of hatchery coho from the Columbia River is predicted to be 38% less than the 2004 preseason levels. The Columbia River early coho forecast is 9% lower than last year, while the Columbia River late coho forecast is 72% lower than last year, resulting in consideration of considerably smaller coho quotas than what was adopted in 2004.

Key items to note in the proposed options north of Cape Falcon include:

- C None of the options contain preseason trades between non-Indian commercial troll and recreational fisheries. However, trades may be considered at the April Council meeting.
- C All non-Indian commercial troll options provide chinook only quota fisheries in May and June. Additional fisheries allowing the retention of all salmon species, including selective retention of coho with a healed adipose fin clip, start in July. In Options II and III, there are at least partial gear restrictions for plugs 6 inches or longer in the all-species fisheries. In Option III, there is a coho sub-quota of 5,000 for the area south of Leadbetter Point beginning August 2, and gear restrictions are lifted in that area at that time as well.
- C All recreational options provide for selective retention of coho with healed adipose fin clips beginning in June or early July.
- C In non-Indian commercial troll Option II and in recreational Option III, inseason conference calls late in the season are possible to consider non-mark-selective coho retention.
- C All recreational options for the La Push area include a small set aside fishery in late September and early October with quotas of 100 chinook or 100 coho. The fishery is restricted to the area defined by a northern boundary of 48°00'00" N latitude and a southern boundary of 47°50'00" N latitude line.

Option I includes a western boundary of 3 nautical miles from shore, Options II and III have no western boundary.

- C Recreational Option III includes an Area 4B add-on fishery for coho with a healed adipose fin clip with a 6,000 coho quota.
- C All treaty Indian troll options include May-June chinook directed fisheries and July-September all species fisheries. In addition, the options allow for a ceremonial and subsistence fishery for the Quileute Tribe from September 15-October 15; fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2005 season.

Chinook Salmon Management

The key chinook salmon management objectives shaping the 2004 options are:

- C The total AEQ exploitation rate on Snake River fall chinook age-3 and age-4 over all ocean fisheries, including Alaska and Canada (SRFI), is not to exceed 70.0% of the 1988-1993 average rates (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Under the assumptions about Canadian stock abundances and catch levels used in this report (same as 2004 forecasts and catch ceilings), Option I is not predicted to meet the consultation standard. Snake River fall chinook are impacted by fisheries north of Cape Falcon, which may require further shaping prior to final adoption of 2005 management measures if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.700.
- C The total AEQ exploitation rate on lower Columbia River tule chinook (ESA threatened) over all ocean (including Alaska and Canada) and freshwater fisheries not to exceed the rebuilding exploitation rate (RER) of 49.0% (NMFS ESA consultation standard). This is not expected to be a limiting factor for 2005.
- C Beginning in 2004, fisheries impacting threatened naturally produced chinook from Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca were exempted from ESA take limitations by virtue of being managed under a Resource Management Plan (RMP) submitted under Limit 6 of the 4(d) rule. This exemption is applicable until the biological consultation is reinitiated. The RMP provides a two tiered harvest regime depending on abundance of individual Puget Sound stocks, and includes a mixture of escapement goals and RERs. NMFS provided guidance to the Council in its March meeting (see table below) consistent with the objectives of the RMP. It is anticipated that the fishery regime developed by the state and tribal managers during the preseason planning process will be consistent with these goals.

Coho Salmon Management

The key coho salmon management objectives shaping the 2005 options are:

- C An exploitation rate limit in southern U.S. fisheries of 10.0% for Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho established under the Southern Coho Management Plan adopted by the PSC in February 2002. All of the options are projected to exceed this limit under the inside harvest regime assumed in this analysis. Fisheries will need to be restructured in the North of Falcon forum to result in a total exploitation rate in U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border of no more than 10.0% as required by the 2002 PSC agreement.
- C Under the harvest matrix in the salmon FMP, the management objective is combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 20% on OCN coho. Based on its review of Amendment 13, the OCN

Coho Work Group modified this matrix, and this modified matrix was accepted by the Council as expert biological advice at the November, 2000 Council meeting. The modified matrix provides for a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 15%.

- C Minimum escapement of 50% of Upper Columbia coho above Bonneville Dam (*U.S. v. Oregon* annual management agreement).
- C Providing sufficient escapement of Columbia River late coho to meet hatchery egg take goals and inriver harvest impacts.

SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

NMFS, in a March 4, 2005, letter to the Council, provided guidance on protective measures for species listed under the ESA during the 2005 fishing season. The letter summarized the requirements of NMFS' biological opinions (BOs) on the effects of potential actions under the salmon FMP on listed salmon and provided the anticipated consultation standards of the BOs in preparation for the 2005 management season, as well as further guidance and recommendations for the 2005 management season.

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria, projected for the 2005 management measures are presented below. Some listed stocks are either rarely caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring chinook from the upper Columbia River) or already receive sufficient protection from other salmon FMP and ESA standards (e.g., Central Valley spring chinook). NMFS has determined that management actions designed to limit catch from these evolutionarily significant units (ESUs), beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks, are not necessary.

Listed ESUs of species managed by the Council, NMFS consultation standards, and NMFS guidance to the Council for the 2005 season.

ESU	Stock Representation in FMP	Consultation Standard	Council Guidance for 2005
Central Valley spring chinook - threatened	C Sacramento River spring	No consultation standard.	Same as winter chinook guidance.
Sacramento River winter chinook - endangered	C Sacramento River winter	Open recreational fishery south of Point Arena no earlier than first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October south of Pigeon Point, and no later than the second Sunday in November from Point Arena to Pigeon Point, with a minimum size limit no less than 20 inches. Open commercial fishery south of Point Arena no earlier than May 1 and close no later than Sept 30, except Point Reyes to Point San Pedro to close no later than Oct 15, with a minimum size limit no less than 26 inches.	Same as consultation standard.
California Coastal chinook - threatened	C Eel, Mattole, and Mad Rivers	# 16.0% age-four ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall chinook.	Same as consultation standard.
Lower Columbia River chinook - threatened	C Sandy, Cowlitz, Kalama, Lewis spring C Sandy, Cowlitz, Kalama, fall C North Fork Lewis River fall	C No consultation standard. C # 49.0% brood year adult equivalent exploitation rate on Coweeman tule fall chinook. C 5,700 MSY level adult spawning escapement.	C Meet hatchery escapement goals. C Same as consultation standard. C Same as consultation standard.
Upper Willamette chinook - threatened	C Upper Willamette River spring	No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries.	Same as consultation standard.
Upper Columbia River spring chinook - endangered	C Upper Columbia River spring	No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries.	No additional constraints. Council area ocean fishery impacts are very minor.
Snake River fall chinook - threatened	C Snake River fall	At least a 30.0% reduction from the 1988-1993 average adult equivalent age-3/age-4 exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries.	Same as consultation standard.
Snake River spring/summer chinook - threatened	C Snake River spring/summer	No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries.	Same as consultation standard.
Puget Sound chinook - threatened	C Western JDF C Elwha summer/fall C Dungeness summer/fal C Mid-Hood Canal summer/fall C Skokomish summer/fall C Nooksack spring C Skagit summer/fall C Skagit spring C Stillaguamish summer/fall C Snohomish summer/fall C Lake Washington summer/fall C Green River summer/fall C White River spring C Puyallup summer/fall C Nisqually River summer/fall	NMFS guidance to the Council for shaping the 2005 fishing seasons is to manage fisheries consistent with the RMP covering the 2004-2009 fishing seasons.	C 10.0% S.U.S. E.R. C 10.0% S.U.S. E.R. C 10.0% S.U.S. E.R. C 12.0% PT S.U.S. E.R. C 15.0% PT S.U.S. E.R. C 7.0% S.U.S. E.R. C 50.0% Total E.R. C 38.0% Total E.R. C 15.0% S.U.S. E.R. C 15.0% S.U.S. E.R. C 15.0% PT S.U.S. E.R. C 15.0% PT S.U.S. E.R. C 20.0% Total E.R. C 50.0% Total E.R. C 1,100 spawners
Central California Coast coho - threatened	Not yet represented.	No retention of coho in commercial and recreational fisheries off California.	Same as consultation standard.

Listed ESUs of species managed by the Council, NMFS consultation standards, and NMFS guidance to the Council for the 2005 season.

ESU	Stock Representation in FMP	Consultation Standard	Council Guidance for 2005
S Oregon/N California Coastal coho - threatened	C S. Oregon coast natural C Northern California	# 13.0% marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho.	Same as consultation standard.
Oregon Coast coho - threatened	C S. Central OR coast C N. Central OR coast C N. Oregon coast natural	On Feb. 4, 2004, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed appeals in the <i>A/sea Valley Alliance</i> case. Consequently, for 2005 there are no ESA protections in effect for OCN coho.	15.0% combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate (Expert advise of the OCN Workgroup).
Lower Columbia River Coho - proposed threatened	Not yet represented.	No consultation standard.	15.0% combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate.

Additional listed salmonid ESUs found within the Council area, but not significantly impacted by Council managed fisheries, include:

Sockeye

Snake River (endangered)

Ozette Lake Sockeye (threatened)

Chum

Columbia River (threatened)

Hood Canal summer (threatened)

Steelhead

Southern California (endangered)
South-central California coast (threatened)
Upper Columbia River (endangered)
Middle Columbia River (threatened)
Snake River Basin (threatened)

Central Valley, California (threatened)
Central California coast (threatened)
Upper Willamette River (threatened)
Lower Columbia River (threatened)
Northern California (threatened)

Council fisheries do not have identifiable impacts on any of the listed sockeye, chum, or steelhead ESUs. Of the listed chinook and coho, Council-managed fisheries have the most significant impact on Sacramento River winter chinook, Central Valley spring chinook, California Coastal chinook, Snake River fall chinook, lower Columbia River fall chinook, and all of the coho stocks. Other listed chinook stocks are not significantly impacted in Council area fisheries. (Further discussion of ocean fishery impacts on all listed stocks will be provided in Preseason Report III).

OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

Chinook Salmon Management

Under the 1999 PST Agreement, Council fisheries are subject to the Individual Stock Based Management (ISBM) provisions of Annex 4, Chapter 3. These provisions require the AEQ harvest rate by all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border be reduced by 40.0% from the 1979-1982 base period for chinook stocks failing to achieve escapements at or above levels associated with maximum sustainable harvest as adopted by the PSC.

Chinook stocks of concern to the Council are affected by fisheries off Canada and Alaska. Allowable catches by Aggregate Abundance Based Management (AABM) fishery complexes off the WCVI, Northern British Columbia, and southeast Alaska are determined through the annual calibration of the PSC Chinook Model. Canadian fisheries that are not included in AABM complexes are managed under ISBM constraints which require a 36.5% reduction in AEQ harvest rates on chinook stocks that are not expected to achieve spawning

escapement goals relative to the 1979-1982 base period. Once the PSC Chinook Model calibration and manager-to-manager information exchanges are completed in late March, expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries will be incorporated into Chinook FRAM for use during the remainder of the Council's preseason management planning.

Key considerations for Canadian domestic fishery management for chinook in 2005 include, (a) meeting domestic conservation obligations for WCVI and Strait of Georgia stocks; (b) chinook harvests by native fisheries; and (c) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at chinook, sockeye, pink, and chum. It is anticipated that the details of the fishery regulatory package off WCVI will be driven by levels of allowable impact on WCVI and Strait of Georgia chinook and Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.

Coho Salmon Management

On February 14th, 2002, the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and southern British Columbia river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from southern British Columbia (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Under the plan, exploitation rate limits for intercepting fisheries are established for individual management units through formulas specified in the 2002 PSC Coho Plan, based on total allowable fishery exploitation rates. Based on preseason abundance forecasts, total allowable exploitation rates for U.S. management units are summarized in the table below.

Summary of 2005 total exploitation rate constraints (all U.S. and Canadian fisheries combined) for U.S. coho management units.

U.S. Management Unit	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint^{a/}	Categorical Status^{b/}
Skagit	35.0%	Moderate
Stillaguamish	50.0%	Abundant
Snohomish	60.0%	Abundant
Hood Canal	65.0%	Abundant
Strait of Juan de Fuca	40.0%	Moderate
Quillayute Fall	15.0%-66.0% (41.0%)	Moderate-Abundant
Hoh	34.0%-73.0% (54.0%)	Moderate-Abundant
Queets ^{c/}	15.0%-70.0% (40.0%-47.0%)	Moderate-Abundant
Grays Harbor	61.0%	Abundant

a/ Preliminary, total mortality exploitation rate ceilings. Constraints will ultimately be determined through preseason planning processes. For Puget Sound management units, the exploitation rate constraints reflect application of draft Comprehensive Coho rules. For the Quillayute, Hoh, and Queets management units, exploitation rate constraints represent the potential range associated with escapement goal ranges (the values in parentheses reflect the exploitation rate associated with the mid-point of the spawning escapement goal range).

b/ Category titles correspond to the general exploitation rate ranges depicted in paragraph 3(a) of the 2002 PSC Coho Agreement or the exploitation rate status determinations exchanged during the negotiations that culminated in the 2002 Agreement. For Puget Sound management units, the categorical status categories reflect application of draft Comprehensive Coho rules. No formal status classification system has yet been developed for Washington coastal management units; the categorical status levels are based on exploitation rate values depicted in parentheses.

c/ The maximum exploitation rates is computed assuming that supplemental fish are counted toward achievement of the lower end of the escapement range. The minimum exploitation is computed assuming that supplemental fish are not counted toward achievement of the upper end of the escapement range.

The status of Canadian coho management units has not been officially provided to the U.S.; however, preliminary information received from the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans indicates continuing concerns for the condition of Strait of Georgia and Interior Fraser coho. Specifically, the Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) management unit is expected to continue to be in *low* status. Consequently, it is anticipated that the total exploitation rate for all 2005 U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border on the Interior Fraser management unit will be constrained to a maximum of 10.0%.

The annual status of coho management units and fishery expectations will be discussed during a manager-to-manager meeting scheduled for mid-March. Once the information exchange is completed, expectations for Canadian fisheries will be incorporated into Coho FRAM for use during the remainder of the Council's pre-season management planning.

Key considerations for Canadian fishery management for coho in 2005 are expected to include, (a) meeting domestic conservation obligations for Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho; (b) coho harvests by native fisheries; (c) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at chinook, sockeye, pink, and chum; and (d) the desire to provide increased opportunity for sport fisheries through mark-selective retention regulations. It is anticipated that the details of the Canadian fishery regimes affecting coho will be driven by allowable impacts on the Thompson River component of the Interior Fraser management unit.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

Ocean chinook and coho harvest quotas are summarized in Table 4. The STT's preliminary analyses of the harvest impacts of 2005 management options, including projected ocean escapements, landings, and bycatch, and bycatch mortality are summarized in Tables 5 and 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of the OCN and RK coho impacts by fishery. Table 8 presents the expected mark rates for coho in fisheries proposed for selective retention of hatchery coho with a healed adipose fin clip.

The nonretention mortality rate on coho for commercial fisheries is estimated at 26% of the fish hooked-and-released, plus 5% of total encounters to account for drop-off (e.g., predation loss), and allowances for noncompliance derived from observations in previous years. The nonretention mortality rate for mark selective recreational fisheries is estimated at 14% of the unmarked fish hooked-and-released, plus 5% of total encounters to account for drop-off and allowances for noncompliance derived from observations in previous years. Information on the procedures and assumptions employed in making these assessments can be obtained from the STT at the April Council meeting and will be available in the annual STT model summary available from the Council.

ACHIEVEMENT OF STOCK MANAGEMENT GOALS SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON

Chinook Salmon

All options satisfy the NMFS 2004 ESA guidance to the Council with respect to the duration and timing of commercial and recreational fisheries south of Point Arena.

All options are expected to meet the NMFS ESA consultation standard established for California Coastal chinook: an age-4 ocean harvest rate no greater than 16.0% on Klamath River fall chinook (Table 4). In 2004, the final management measures adopted by the Council were projected to achieve a Klamath age-4 ocean harvest rate of 15%, but the preliminary postseason estimate is 52%. The STT views this as an anomaly caused by unexpectedly high contact rates across a broad spectrum of fisheries. In 2005, because of low projected abundance of Klamath fall Chinook, constraints on ocean fisheries south of Cape Falcon to

meet the 35,000 natural spawning escapement floor, all options have projected impacts less than 50% of the ESA consultation standard.

Options II, III, and IV meet NMFS ESA consultation standard for Snake River fall chinook, however Option I does not. Stock forecasts for some Canadian stocks, and the actual PST limits on Canadian fisheries are not known at this time, and preliminary values have been used in the analyses presented in this report. These forecasts and landings limits will be available prior to the April Council meeting and may result in lower impacts on Snake River fall chinook than those presented here. Fisheries south of Cape Falcon have only minor impacts on Snake River fall chinook; however, if updated analyses do not result in compliance with the NMFS consultation standard, Option I will not be a viable option, and impacts in Council-area fisheries will need to be reduced to bring the impacts into compliance.

All options are expected to meet the Klamath River fall chinook management objectives: an adult spawning escapement in natural areas of at least 35,000 fish; 50:50 tribal:non-tribal sharing of adult harvest; a range of 10% to 20% of the non-tribal adult harvest to the river recreational fishery; and an adult ocean harvest sharing between the California:Oregon commercial fisheries of, approximately, 51:49 (Table 5). These objectives are the primary constraint on fisheries south of Cape Falcon, Oregon.

All options are expected to result in a Sacramento River fall chinook adult spawner escapement well above the escapement goal range of 122,000 to 180,000 adult spawners (Table 5). This objective was not a constraint on fisheries south of Cape Falcon, Oregon.

Coho Salmon

All options satisfy the NMFS ESA consultation standards for ESA-listed coho. Retention of coho is not allowed south of the Oregon/California border, but limited mark selective recreational fisheries allowing retention of hatchery coho with healed adipose fin clips are proposed between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border.

The marine exploitation rate on RK hatchery coho ranges from 5.6% to 4.6% across the options, below the NMFS ESA consultation standard of 13.0%, and less than that expected for OCN coho (Table 5).

The combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate on OCN coho is projected to be 11.6% and 10.4% in Options I and II, respectively. The exploitation rate for Options III and IV is projected to be 9.2%. All options are below the 20% limit under the salmon FMP, and the 15% limit under the OCN Work Group matrix.

In a letter dated March 4, 2005, NMFS recommended a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate of no more than 15.0% on OCN coho as a surrogate for lower Columbia River natural coho, which are proposed for ESA listing as threatened. All options satisfy this criteria, with OCN marine/freshwater exploitation rates ranging from 7.8% to 10.2%.

Under all options, ocean escapement of Columbia River early and late coho is expected to be sufficient to meet the combined egg-take goal for Columbia River hatcheries, provided inriver fisheries targeting more abundant stocks are carefully shaped. All options also meet *U.S. v. Oregon* management agreement requirements for sharing of upriver origin Columbia River coho.

ACHIEVEMENT OF STOCK MANAGEMENT GOALS NORTH OF CAPE FALCON

Chinook Salmon

Ocean escapement objectives for lower Columbia River hatchery (LRH), Spring Creek hatchery (SCH), upper Columbia River bright (URB), and mid-Columbia River bright (MCB) fall chinook are expected to be met under all options (Table 5). Lewis River wild and Coweeman River tule fall chinook stocks are key fall chinook indicators for the lower Columbia River chinook ESU (ESA threatened), and both stocks meet their respective management objectives.

Options II, III, and IV meet NMFS ESA consultation standard for Snake River fall chinook, however Option I does not. Stock forecasts for some Canadian stocks, and the actual PST limits on Canadian fisheries are not known at this time, and preliminary values have been used in the analyses presented in this report. These forecasts and landings limits will be available prior to the April Council meeting and may result in lower impacts on Snake River fall chinook than those presented here. If updated analyses do not result in compliance with the NMFS consultation standard, Option I will not be a viable option, and impacts in Council-area fisheries will need to be reduced to bring the impacts into compliance.

Council-area fisheries have a minor impact on ESA-listed Puget Sound chinook and negligible impacts on most chinook stocks subject to the 1999 PST Agreement. At this point there appears to be sufficient flexibility within Council and inside area fisheries as a whole to achieve protection for the Puget Sound chinook ESU.

Coho Salmon

The combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate on OCN coho is projected to be 11.6% and 10.4% in Options I and II, respectively. The exploitation rate for Options III and IV is projected to be 9.2%. All options are below the 20% limit under the Salmon FMP, and the 15% limit under the OCN Work Group matrix.

In a letter dated March 4, 2005, NMFS recommended a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate of no more than 15.0% on OCN coho as a surrogate for lower Columbia River natural coho, which are proposed for ESA listing as threatened. All options satisfy this criteria, with OCN marine/freshwater exploitation rates ranging from 7.8% to 10.2%.

Under all options, ocean escapement of Columbia River early and late coho is expected to be sufficient to meet the combined egg-take goal for Columbia River hatcheries, provided inriver fisheries targeting more abundant stocks are carefully shaped. All options also meet *U.S. v. Oregon* management agreement requirements for sharing of upriver origin Columbia River coho.

Under all options, ocean escapements of Washington coastal natural coho stocks are sufficient to meet escapement objectives while providing for inside fishery harvest opportunity (Table 5).

As allowed under the salmon FMP, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and affected treaty tribes have established limits on total mortality exploitation rates for all fisheries combined as annual management objectives for Puget Sound coho stocks in 2005. Table 5 presents projected exploitation rates for Council options and for total exploitation rates for ocean fisheries anticipated under preliminary expectations for inside fishery regimes. When considered with preliminary plans for inside fisheries, all options meet exploitation rate constraints for key Puget Sound coho stocks; however, when combined with

impacts from preliminary inside fisheries, all options fail to meet total exploitation rate constraints for Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.

Through the preseason planning process, regimes for ocean and inside fisheries will be adjusted so that, (a) total exploitation rates on Puget Sound coho do not exceed the levels specified by WDFW and treaty tribes; and (b) the total exploitation rate by U.S. fisheries south of the Canadian border does not exceed 10.0% on Interior Fraser coho, and (c) 50.0% of the coho bound for areas above Bonneville Dam will be passed through ocean and lower Columbia River fisheries.

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

The economic effects of the proposed options for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 9 and 10. Table 9 shows troll impacts expressed in terms of estimates of potential exvessel value. Table 10 shows recreational impacts in terms of trips generated and coastal community personal income impacts associated with the recreational fishery under each option. The exvessel values provided for the troll fishery options in Table 9 and income impact values provided for the recreational fishery options in Table 10 are not directly comparable.

Figures 1 and 2 show estimated coastal community income impacts for the commercial troll and recreational options, respectively, compared to historic impacts in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 1 of 10)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV
The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.70 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.			
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information:	Supplemental Management Information:	Supplemental Management Information:	Supplemental Management Information:
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 160,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 45,000 chinook and 25,600 marked coho. 3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 60,000 chinook (30,000 in May and June; 30,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 60,000 coho. 4. Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 75,000 chinook and 125,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 37,500 chinook and 20,000 marked coho. 3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 40,000 chinook (20,000 in May and June; 20,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 55,000 coho. 4. Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 90,000 marked coho Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 30,000 chinook and 14,400 marked coho. 3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 24,000 chinook (12,000 in May and June; 12,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 40,000 coho. 4. Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	Same as Option III.

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 2 of 10)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon C May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 30,000 chinook quota. Open May 1-3 with a 100 chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the open period, and beginning May 5, Thursday through Monday, with a 150 chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for each of the subsequent five-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-28 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 26-30 open period with a per vessel landing and possession limit to be determined inseason. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels must land their fish within the area, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their catch in Garibaldi, Oregon. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon C May 5 through earlier of June 30 or 24,750 chinook quota. Open Thursday through Sunday, with a 100 chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for each of the four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-28 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 26-30 open period with a per vessel landing and possession limit to be determined inseason. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. All landings must meet state requirements for delivery and reporting of catch on a state fish receiving ticket. All fish caught north of Leadbetter Point must be landed north of Leadbetter Point. South of Leadbetter Point, vessels must land their fish within the area south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their catch in Garibaldi, Oregon. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon C May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 20,000 chinook quota. Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. All landings must meet state requirements for delivery and reporting of catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels must land their fish within the area, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their catch in Garibaldi, Oregon. Additionally, Oregon state regulations require that prior to fishing north of Cape Falcon, vessels landing in Oregon must notify ODFW by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and anticipated port of landing. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon Same as Option III.

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 3 of 10)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <p>C July 8 through earlier of September 15 or 15,000 preseason chinook guideline or a 25,600 marked coho quota. (C.8). Open Friday through Monday prior to August 11, and Thursday through Monday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 125 chinook per vessel per four or five-day open period. All salmon, except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels must land their fish within the area, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their catch in Garibaldi, Oregon. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <p>C July 2 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 12,750 preseason chinook guideline (C.8) or a 20,000 marked coho quota. Open Saturday through Wednesday. Landing and possession limit of 75 chinook per vessel per five-day open period. All salmon (C.7). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho no earlier than September 1. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Vessels must land their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. All landings must meet state requirements for delivery and reporting of catch on a state fish receiving ticket. All fish caught north of Leadbetter Point must be landed north of Leadbetter Point. South of Leadbetter Point, vessels must land their fish within the area south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their catch in Garibaldi, Oregon. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <p>C July 14 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 10,000 preseason chinook guideline (C.8) or a 14,400 marked coho quota. The 14,400 marked coho quota includes a sub area quota of 5,000 marked quota for the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon starting August 11. Open Thursday through Sunday. Landing and possession limit of 50 chinook per vessel per four-day open period. Landing and possession limit of 75 marked coho per vessel per four-day open period south of Leadbetter Point beginning August 11. All salmon (C.7). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer, except beginning August 11 south of Leadbetter Point, no more than four spreads per line, and no special gear restrictions (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Vessels must land their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. All landings must meet state requirements for delivery and reporting of catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels must land their fish within the area, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their catch in Garibaldi, Oregon. Additionally, Oregon state regulations require that prior to fishing north of Cape Falcon, vessels landing in Oregon must notify ODFW by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and anticipated port of landing. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <p>Same as Option III.</p>

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 4 of 10)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV
<p>South of Cape Falcon</p> <p>Supplemental Management Information: 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:15%.</p> <p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty C March 15-25; April 1-15; May 21 through June 30; September 1-23; October 1-24 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter (B). All fish caught in the area must be landed in the state of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p>In 2006, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit.</p> <p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. C March 15-25; April 1-15; May 1-28; September 1-23; October 1-24 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter (B). All fish caught in the area must be landed in the state of Oregon.</p> <p>In 2006, the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p>	<p>South of Cape Falcon</p> <p>Supplemental Management Information: 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:15%.</p> <p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty C March 15-25; April 1-15; May 17 through June 30; September 1-23; October 1-24 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p>In 2006 Same as Option I.</p> <p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. C March 15-25; April 1-15; May 1-31; September 1-23; October 1-24 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter (B). All fish caught in the area must be landed in the state of Oregon.</p> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>	<p>South of Cape Falcon</p> <p>Supplemental Management Information: 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:20%.</p> <p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty C Same as Option II.</p> <p>In 2006 Same as Option I.</p> <p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. C Same as Option II.</p> <p>In 2006 same as Option I.</p>	<p>South of Cape Falcon</p> <p>Supplemental Management Information: 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:10%.</p> <p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty Same as Option II.</p> <p>In 2006 Same as Option I.</p> <p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. C Same as Option II.</p> <p>In 2006 same as Option I.</p>

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 5 of 10)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) C March 15-25; April 1-15 C September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a 3,000 chinook quota (C.9) All salmon except coho. Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length September 1 through 30. Possession and landing limit of 65 fish per day per vessel in September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. In 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) 1. Same as Option I. In 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) C Same as Option I. In 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) C Same as Option I. In 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 6 of 10)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) C September 1 through earlier of September 30 or 6,000 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.). See California state regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith and Klamath rivers. When the fishery is closed between the OR-CA border and Humboldt Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon, prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) C Same as Option I.	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) C Closed	OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) C Same as Option I.
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) C Closed	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) C September 1-30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) C Same as Option II	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) C Same as Option II
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) C May 1-5; 14-19; 27-31; June 12-17; July 16 through September 30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) C May 1-31; July 21 through September 30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) C May 1-22; July 21 through September 30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) C May 1-31; July 16 through September 30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 7 of 10)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV
Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone) C October 3-14. Open Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone) C Same as Option I.	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone) C Same as Option I.	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone) C Same as Option I.
Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey) C May 1-5; 14-19; 27-31; June 12-17; July 16 through September 30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey) C May 1-31; July 21 through September 30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey) C May 1-24; July 21 through September 30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey) C May 1-31; July 16 through September 30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border (Monterey) C May 1 through September 30. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border (Monterey) C Same as Option I except chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length.	Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border (Monterey) C Same as option II	Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border (Monterey) C Same as Option II.

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 8 of 10)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)					
Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border					
Prior to April 16, 2005 and beginning March 15, 2006	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
May 1 to October 31,	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. To Pt. Arena	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border					
Option I					
Prior to October 1	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Beginning October 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
Option II, III, and IV	26.0	19.5	-	-	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught.

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

- a. Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- b. *Cape Falcon, Oregon to the OR/CA border:* No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
- c. *OR/CA border to U.S./Mexico border:* No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel, and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

- a. *Trolling defined:* Fishing from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.
2. *Troll fishing gear defined:* One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel. In that portion of the fishery management area (FMA) off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.
3. *Spread defined:* A single leader connected to an individual lure or bait.
4. *Circle hook defined:* A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 9 of 10)

- C.4. Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board: It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while transiting any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no salmon for which the area is closed are in possession.
- C.5. Control Zone Definitions:
- Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to 48°10'00" N. lat. and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
 - Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 36'00" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
 - Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.), and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
 - Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- C.6. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board, and the estimated time of arrival.

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 10 of 10)

C.7. **Incidental Halibut Harvest:** During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 39,918 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to close the incidental halibut fishery.

Option 1a: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Option 1b: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 40 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Option 2: A "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be avoided for salmon trolling. NMFS and the Council request salmon trollers voluntarily avoid this area in order to protect yelloweye rockfish. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (Washington marine area 3), with the following coordinates in the order listed:

48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
48°18' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°11' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°11' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
48°04' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
48°04' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°00' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°00' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
and connecting back to 48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.

NOTE: Option 2 may be combined with either Option 1a or 1b.

C.8. **Inseason Management:** In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.
- b. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the areas representatives on the SAS.
- c. At the March 2006 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2005).

C.9. Consistent with Council management objectives, the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season, chinook-only fisheries in state waters. Check state regulations for details.

C.10. For the purposes of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the KMZ for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon, to Horse Mt., California.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 1 of 8)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV
The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.70 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.			
North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon	North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information:	Supplemental Management Information:	Supplemental Management Information:	Supplemental Management Information:
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 160,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 75,000 chinook and 125,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 90,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	Same as Option III.
2. Recreational TAC: 45,000 chinook and 134,400 marked coho.	2. Recreational TAC: 37,500 chinook and 105,000 marked coho.	2. Recreational TAC: 30,000 chinook and 75,600 marked coho.	
3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.	3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.	3. Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 marked coho with chinook non-retention opens upon ocean closure (C.5).	
4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 8,800 marked coho in August and 2,200 marked coho in September.	4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 10,400 marked coho in August and 2,600 marked coho in September.	4. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,800 marked coho in Aug. and 3,200 marked coho in September.	
5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.	5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.	5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip except as noted below.	
6. Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	6. Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	6. Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 2 of 8)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) C June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 13,978 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 5,900 chinook. Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit), plus one additional pink salmon (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). July 1-31, chinook retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.d) during the Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) C July 1 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 10,920 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,900 chinook. Seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 18, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.d) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) C July 5 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 6,752 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,300 chinook. Tuesday through Saturday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 14, two fish per day (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.d) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) Same as Option III.
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push) C June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 3,394 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,900 chinook; C September 24 through October 9 or 100 coho quota or 100 chinook quota in the area north of 47°50'00 N. lat. and south of 47°58'00" N. lat. in state waters (inside three nautical miles) (C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit), plus one additional pink salmon (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push) C July 3 through earlier of September 18 or 2,630 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,500 chinook; C Sep. 24 through Oct. 9 or 100 marked coho quota or 100 chinook quota: In the area north of 47° 50'00 N. Lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. Lat. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).	Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push) C July 10 through earlier of September 18 or 1,938 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,300 chinook. C Sep. 24 through Oct. 9 or 100 coho quota or 100 chinook quota: In the area north of 47° 50'00 N. Lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. Lat. (C.5). Tuesday through Saturday except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. clip, except inseason action may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho beginning Sept. 24. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).	Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push) Same as Option III.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 3 of 8)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport) C June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 49,728 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 29,000 chinook. Sunday through Thursday, except there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning July 31(C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport) C July 3 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 38,850 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 24,200 chinook. Sunday through Thursday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).	Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport) C July 10 through earlier of Sept. 18. or 29,010 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 19,900 chinook. Sunday through Thursday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).	Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport) Same as Option III.
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River) C July 3 through earlier of September 30 or 67,200 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,100 chinook. Sunday through Thursday, except there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning August 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River) C July 10 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 52,500 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,800 chinook. Sunday through Thursday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, 2 fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug.1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).	Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River) C July 17 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 37,800 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,400 chinook. Sunday through Thursday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, 2 fish per day, (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning July 17. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).	Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River) Same as Option III.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 4 of 8)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV
South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	South of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information: 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:15%.	Supplemental Management Information: 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:15%.	Supplemental Management Information: 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:20%.	Supplemental Management Information: 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:10%.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt C Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2006 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Same gear restrictions as in 2005.	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt C Same as Option I In 2006, same as Option I.	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt C Same as Option I In 2006, same as Option I.	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt C Same as Option I In 2006, same as Option I.
<u>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</u> • June 18 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 40,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close July 5-31, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below. Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (C.3, C.4.e). Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5). All salmon except coho seasons reopen the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota.	<u>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</u> • June 18 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 35,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close July 5-31, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below. Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.4). All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota.	<u>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</u> • Same as Option II	<u>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</u> • Same as Option II.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 5 of 8)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ) C Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 21 through July 4; and August 14 through September 11 (C.6). All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery, chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.c). See California state regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers.	Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ) C Same as Option I	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) C Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 21 through July 4; and August 14 through September 11 (C.6). All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery, chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) C Same as Option III
		OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ) C May 21 through June 23; July 2-4; August 15 through September 11 (C.6). All salmon except coho, chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.c). See California state regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers.	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ) C May 21 through July 4; August 1 through September 11 (C.6). All salmon except coho, chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed in August (C.4.c). See California state regulations for additional closures adjacent to the Smith, Klamath, and Eel rivers.
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) C February 12 through November 13. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2006, season opens February 18 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) C February 12 through July 10; July 16-17; July 23 through November 13. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2006, same as Option I.	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) C February 12 through July 13; August 1 through November 13. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2006, same as Option I.	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) C Same as Option I. In 2006, same as Option I.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 6 of 8)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) C April 2 through November 13. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2006, the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) C Same as Option I C In 2006, same as Option I.	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) C April 2 through June 30; July 12 through November 13. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2006, same as Option I.	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) C Same as Option I In 2006, same as Option I.
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey) C April 2 through September 25. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2006, the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey) C Same as Option I. In 2006, same as Option I.	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey) C April 2 through June 30; July 12 through September 25. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2006, same as Option I.	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey) C Same as Option I In 2006, same as Option I.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 7 of 8)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Total Length in Inches)			
Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon			
Option I	24.0	16.0	None
Option II, III, and IV	26.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., Oregon	20.0	16.0	None
Humbug Mt., Oregon to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)	24.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt., California (California KMZ)	24.0	-	20.0
Horse Mt., California to U.S./Mexico Border	20.0	-	20.0

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size and Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught.

Ocean Boat Limits: Off the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California, each fisher aboard a vessel may continue to use angling gear until the combined daily limits of salmon for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard has been attained (additional state restrictions may apply).

C.2. Gear Restrictions: All persons fishing for salmon, and all persons fishing from a boat with salmon on board, must meet the gear restrictions listed below for specific areas or seasons.

- a. *U.S./Canada Border to Point Conception, California:* No more than one rod may be used per angler; and single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
- b. *Cape Falcon, Oregon to Point Conception, California:* Anglers must use no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
- c. *Horse Mt., California to Point Conception, California:* Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (below) must be used if angling with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

- a. *Recreational fishing gear defined:* Angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure or natural bait attached. Off Oregon and Washington, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington. Off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended. Weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Point Conception, no person fishing for salmon, and no person fishing from a boat with salmon on board, may use more than one rod and line. Fishing includes any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish.
- b. *Trolling defined:* Angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.
- c. *Circle hook defined:* A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 8 of 8)**C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (Continued)****C.4. Control Zone Definitions:**

- a. *Columbia Control Zone*: An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- b. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 36'00" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- c. *Klamath Control Zone*: The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- d. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line*: A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- e. *Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area*: The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:
 44° 37.46 N. lat.; 124° 24.92 W. long.;
 44° 37.46 N. lat.; 124° 23.63 W. long.;
 44° 28.71 N. lat.; 124° 21.80 W. long.;
 44° 28.71 N. lat.; 124° 24.10 W. long.;
 44° 31.42 N. lat.; 124° 25.47 W. long.;
 and connecting back to 44° 37.46 N. lat.; 124° 24.92 W. long.

C.5. Inseason Management: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet preseason management objectives such as quotas, harvest guidelines, and season duration. Actions could include modifications to bag limits (**including species and mark-selective retention requirements**), or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing. NMFS may transfer coho inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the SAS recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon. NMFS may also transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the areas representatives on the SAS.

C.6. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters: Consistent with Council management objectives, the States of Washington and Oregon may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon State-water fisheries are limited to chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.

TABLE 3. **Treaty Indian** ocean troll salmon fishery management measures adopted by the Council, 2005. (Page 1 of 2)**A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS**

Option I	Option II	Option III	Option IV
<p>C Treaty Indian Troll TAC; 60,000 chinook and 60,000 coho</p> <p>C May-June: chinook only; 30,000 chinook quota. If the chinook quota for the May/June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. If the chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season.</p> <p>C July 1-Sept 15. All-salmon; chinook quota 30,000; coho quota: 60,000.</p> <p>C If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from Areas 4-4B is projected inseason to exceed 56,700 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.</p>	<p>C Treaty Indian Troll TAC; 40,000 chinook and 55,000 coho</p> <p>C May-June: chinook only; 20,000 chinook quota. If the chinook quota for the May/June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. If the chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season.</p> <p>C July 1-Sept 15. All-salmon; chinook quota 20,000; coho quota: 55,000.</p> <p>C If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from Areas 4-4B is projected inseason to exceed 52,000 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.</p>	<p>C Treaty Indian Troll TAC; 24,000 chinook and 40,000 coho</p> <p>C May-June: chinook only; 12,000 chinook quota. If the chinook quota for the May/June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. If the chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season.</p> <p>C July 1-Sept 15. All-salmon; chinook quota 12,000; coho quota: 40,000.</p> <p>C If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from Areas 4-4B is projected inseason to exceed 37,800 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.</p>	<p>C Same as Option III</p>

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	18.0	16.0	12.0	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

1. Tribe and Area Boundaries. All boundaries may be changed to include such other areas as may hereafter be authorized by a Federal court for that tribe's treaty fishery.

S'KLALLAM - Washington State Statistical Area 4B (All)

MAKAH - Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

QUILEUTE - That portion of the FMA between 48°07'36" N. lat. (Sand Pt.) and 47°31'42" N. lat. (Queets River) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

HOH - That portion of the FMA between 47°54'18" N. lat. (Quillayute River) and 47°21'00" N. lat. (Quinault River) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

QUINAULT - That portion of the FMA between 47°40'06" N. lat. (Destruction Island) and 46°53'18"N. lat. (Point Chehalis) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishery management measures proposed by the Council, 2005. (Page 2 of 2)

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (continued)

2. Overall quotas may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan Fisheries.
3. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2003; fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2005 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 chinook; 200 coho):
4. The area within a 6 nautical mile radius of the mouths of the Queets River (47°31'42" N. lat.) and the Hoh River (47°45'12" N. lat.) will be closed to commercial fishing. A closure within 2 nautical miles of the mouth of the Quinault River (47°21'00" N. lat.) may be enacted by the Quinault Nation and/or the State of Washington and will not adversely affect the Secretary of Commerce's management regime.

TABLE 4. Chinook and coho **harvest quotas and guidelines (*)** adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fishery management options, 2005. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook for Option				Coho for Option			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON								
TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL ^{a/}	60,000	40,000	24,000	24,000	60,000 ^{b/}	55,000 ^{b/}	40,000 ^{b/}	40,000 ^{b/}
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL								
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	30,000	24,750	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species) ^{c/}	15,000	12,750	10,000 ^{d/}	10,000 ^{d/}	25,600	20,000	14,400	14,400
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	45,000	37,500	30,000	30,000	25,600	20,000	14,400	14,400
RECREATIONAL ^{b/}								
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava ^{c/e/}	5,900*	4,900*	3,300*	3,300*	13,978	10,920	6,752	6,752
Cape Alava to Queets River ^{c/}	2,000*	1,600*	1,400*	1,400*	3,494	2,730	2,038	2,038
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. ^{c/}	29,000*	24,200*	19,900*	19,900*	49,728	38,850	29,010	29,010
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon ^{c/}	8,100*	6,800*	5,400*	5,400*	67,200	52,500	37,800	37,800
Subtotal Recreational ^{f/}	45,000	37,500	30,000	30,000	134,400	105,000	75,600	75,600
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	150,000	115,000	84,000	84,000	220,000	180,000	130,000	130,000
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON								
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)								
Humboldt Mt. to Oregon/California border (Sept)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Oregon/California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (Sept.)	6,000	6,000	0	6,000	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Troll	9,000	9,000	3,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL								
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border ^{c/}	-	-	-	-	40,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	9,000	9,000	3,000	9,000	40,000	35,000	35,000	35,000

a/ For the Makah encounter rate study, legal sized fish retained in open periods will be included in the tribal quota.

b/ The treaty Indian coho quotas include subarea management triggers of 56,700, 52,000, 37,800, and 37,800 coho for Option I, II, III and VI, respectively, for Area 4B, that would require season adjustment to ensure treaty Indian exploitation rate impacts on Interior Fraser coho do not exceed preseason expectations.

c/ The coho quota is a landed catch of coho with a healed adipose fin clip, except that for Option II in the north of Cape Falcon commercial fishery and Options III and IV in the north of Cape Falcon recreational fishery, there is a provision for a potential non-mark selective coho fishery in a portion of the fishery. See Tables 1 and 2 for details of the proposals.

d/ Includes a subarea quota of 5,000 marked coho for the area south of Leadbetter Point beginning August 11.

e/ Does not include Area 4B add on selective fishery of 6,000 (Options III and IV) coho with healed adipose fin clips.

f/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. Option I (8,800 coho August; 2,200 coho September), Option II (10,400 coho August; 2,600 coho September) Options III and IV (12,800 coho August; 3,200 coho September).

TABLE 5. Projected **key stock escapements** (thousands of fish) or management criteria collated by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2005.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)				Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
CHINOOK						
	Option I	Option II	Option III	Option IV		
Columbia Upriver Brights	352.6	352.8	354.5	354.5	57.3	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	89.5	89.6	90.0	90.0	16.6	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 5.75 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2.0 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	74.4	75.9	78.5	78.5	31.1	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules ^{c/} (threatened)	45.9%	43.8%	40.8%	40.8%	#49.0%	ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	20.4 ^{d/}	20.3 ^{d/}	20.5 ^{d/}	20.5 ^{d/}	5.7	MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	110.8	116.6	122.5	122.5	11.1	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	73.6% ^{e/}	68.6%	62.4%	62.6%	#70.0%	Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	Equals 8.4, 8.4, 8.3, and 8.5 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	7.6%	7.5%	7.1%	7.9%	#16.0%	NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	17.0%	16.9%	16.5%	17.5%	-	None specified for 2005.
CA:OR troll fishery share	50:50	51:49	48:52	54:46	51:49	2004 KFMC recommendation; none specified for 2005.
River recreational fishery allocation	15.0%	15.0%	20.0%	10.0%	15.0%	2004 California Fish and Game Commission specification; none specified for 2005. Equals 1.3, 1.3, 1.7, and 0.9 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.

TABLE 5. Projected **key stock escapements** (thousands of fish) or management criteria collated by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2005.^{a/} (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
CHINOOK (continued)					
	Option I	Option II	Option III	Option IV	
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	975.6	964.2	997.6	949.8	122.0- 180.0 Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.
COHO					
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	12.3% ^{f/} (4.9%)	11.7% ^{f/} (4.4%)	10.5% ^{f/} (3.2%)	10.5% ^{f/} (3.2%)	# 10.0% Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	35.0%(4.5%) 47.8	35.0%(3.9%) 48.1	34.0%(2.9%) 48.7	34.0%(2.9%) 48.7	# 35.0% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	45.0%(6.3%) 40.4	45.0%(5.4%) 40.8	44.0%(4.0%) 41.4	44.0%(4.0%) 41.4	# 50.0% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	42.0%(6.3%) 172.2	41.0%(5.5%) 174.0	40.0%(4.0%) 176.8	40.0%(4.0%) 176.8	# 60.0% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	36.0%(4.1%) 78.7	36.0%(3.5%) 79.4	35.0%(2.7%) 80.2	35.0%(2.7%) 80.2	# 65.0% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12.0%(4.7%) 18.5	12.0%(4.0%) 18.7	11.0%(2.9%) 18.9	11.0%(2.9%) 18.9	# 40.0% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.6	6.3-15.8 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Hoh	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	2.0-5.0 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Wild	13.9	14.2	14.6	14.6	5.8-14.5 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Supplemental	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	-

TABLE 5. Projected **key stock escapements** (thousands of fish) or management criteria collated by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2005.^{a/} (Page 3 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)				Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COHO (continued)					
	Option I	Option II	Option III	Option IV	
Grays Harbor	78.1	79.1	80.7	80.7	35.4 MSP level of adult spawners. Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Oregon Coastal Natural (threatened)	11.6%	10.4%	9.2%	9.2%	#15.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	5.6%	5.3%	4.6%	4.6%	#13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
COLUMBIA RIVER:					
Lower Columbia River Natural (Proposed threatened; Oregon state endangered)	10.2%	9.0%	7.8%	8.4%	#15.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate.
Upper Columbia ^{g/}	65%	71%	72%	74%	50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	159.4	178.8	191.4	191.2	38.7 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 16.0 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	22.9	30.7	38.5	38.5	15.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 9.7 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.

- a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2004 observed level; Southeast Alaska 2004 ceiling of 383,500 PST treaty chinook; North Coast BC 2004 ceiling of 243,600 chinook; WCVI troll ceiling of 168,800 chinook (includes chinook caught in the fall of 2004); the WCVI outside sport 2004 observed level.
- b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries.
- c/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound, and freshwater fisheries and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement. These total exploitation rates reflect the initial base package for inside fisheries developed by state and tribal comanagers. It is anticipated that total exploitation rates will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock specific exploitation rate constraints.
- d/ includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.
- e/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.700 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.
- f/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in a total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border of no more than 10.0% as required by the 2002 PSC agreement.
- g/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped, but have been reduced from 2004 preseason levels based on 2005 abundance.

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of chinook and coho **harvest impacts** adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fishery management options, 2005. (Page 1 of 2)

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TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of chinook and coho **harvest impacts** adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fishery management options, 2005. (Page 2 of 2)

Area and Fishery	2005 Catch Projection				2005 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection				2005 Bycatch Projection ^{b/}				Observed in 2004	
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
COHO (thousands of fish)														
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON														
Treaty Commercial Troll	60.0	55.0	40.0	40.0	4.6	3.8	2.6	2.6	14.7	12.2	8.5	8.5	61.7	4.2
Non-Indian Commercial Troll ^{e/}	25.6	20.0	14.4	14.4	15.8	12.3	8.3	8.3	51.1	39.6	26.8	26.8	22.1	9.4
Recreational ^{e/}	134.4	105.0	75.6	75.6	32.9	24.7	17.4	17.4	173.0	130.2	91.5	91.5	135.1	28.7
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON														
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	-	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	12.8	13.3	13.3	13.5	-	13.9
Recreational ^{e/}	40.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	17.6	16.0	15.1	16.5	92.5	84.1	79.6	86.7	50.7	16.7
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES														
Commercial Troll	85.6	75.0	54.4	54.4	24.4	20.2	15.0	15.1	78.6	65.1	48.6	48.8	83.9	27.5
Recreational	174.4	140.0	110.6	110.6	50.5	40.7	32.5	33.9	265.5	214.3	171.1	178.2	185.9	45.4
INSIDE FISHERIES:														
Area 4B ^{e/}	-	-	6.0	6.0	-	-	2.2	2.2	-	-	11.3	11.3	-	-
Buoy 10 ^{e/}	11.0	13.0	16.0	16.0	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.4	13.8	15.4	17.9	17.9	15.3	3.4

a/ The bycatch mortality reported in this table consists of drop-off mortality (includes predation on hooked fish) plus hook-and-release mortality of chinook and coho salmon in Council-area fisheries. Drop-off mortality for both chinook and coho is assumed to be equal to 5% of total encounters. The hook-and-release mortality (HRM) rates used for both chinook and coho are:

Commercial: 26%.
 Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.
 Recreational, south of Pt. Arena: 23% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the HRMs of 42.2% and 14% for these two respective gear types).

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

c/ Includes Oregon territorial water, late season chinook fisheries.

d/ Based on observed sublegal encounter rates.

e/ Includes one or more selective fishery options that allow only retention of coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho **exploitation** rates by fishery adopted by the Council for ocean fisheries management options, 2005. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)							
	OCN				RK			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
PUGET SOUND/STRAITS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON								
Treaty Indian Troll	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recreational	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Indian Troll	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON								
Recreational:								
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4
Fort Bragg	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.6
South of Pt. Arena	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0
Troll:								
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Fort Bragg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South of Pt. Arena	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
BUOY 10	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
TOTAL	11.6	10.4	9.2	9.8	5.6	5.3	4.6	5.8

TABLE 8. Projected **coho mark rates** for 2005 fisheries under base period fishing patterns (% marked). (Page 1 of 1)

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	Sept	2004 Observed
<u>Canada</u>						
Johnstone Strait	Recreational	-	10%	10%	-	NA
West Coast Vancouver Island	Recreational	32%	22%	20%	15%	NA
North Georgia Strait	Recreational	18%	18%	18%	15%	NA
South Georgia Strait	Recreational	22%	21%	15%	14%	NA
Juan de Fuca Strait	Recreational	29%	27%	30%	31%	NA
Johnstone Strait	Troll	28%	17%	11%	14%	NA
NW Vancouver Island	Troll	25%	22%	25%	25%	NA
SW Vancouver Island	Troll	33%	32%	34%	35%	NA
Georgia Strait	Troll	29%	29%	30%	22%	NA
<u>Puget Sound</u>						
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5)	Recreational	36%	33%	34%	33%	Strait of Juan de Fuca 42%
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6)	Recreational	34%	31%	35%	31%	
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 7)	Recreational	27%	33%	33%	25%	
North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A)	Net	-	23%	25%	32%	-
<u>Council Area</u>						
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Recreational	39%	36%	39%	41%	36%
LaPush (Area 3)	Recreational	41%	38%	47%	26%	28%
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	51%	50%	54%	57%	46%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	70%	66%	65%	69%	58%
Tillamook	Recreational	58%	53%	49%	39%	Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border 48%
Newport	Recreational	54%	53%	48%	37%	
Coos Bay	Recreational	47%	47%	37%	22%	
Brookings	Recreational	45%	34%	31%	15%	
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Troll	28%	39%	36%	43%	29%
LaPush (Area 3)	Troll	37%	43%	42%	39%	29%
Westport (Area 2)	Troll	34%	43%	52%	43%	46%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Troll	50%	53%	57%	62%	31%
Tillamook	Troll	52%	50%	53%	49%	-
Newport	Troll	51%	52%	48%	48%	-
Coos Bay	Troll	46%	46%	38%	31%	-
Brookings	Troll	38%	40%	42%	29%	-
<u>Columbia River</u>						
Buoy 10	Recreational	-	-	-	67%	66%

TABLE 9. Preliminary projected exvessel value under Council-adopted 2005 non-Indian commercial troll regulatory options. (Page 1 of 1)

Management Area	Option	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}				
		Projected 2005 ^{b/}	2004 Actual	Percent Change from 2004	1976-1990 Average ^{c/}	Percent Change from 1976-1990 Average
North of Cape Falcon	I	1,753	1,798	-2%	5,677	-69%
	II	1,450		-19%		-74%
	III	1,148		-36%		-80%
	IV	1,148		-36%		-80%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	5,464	9,013	-39%	15,612	-65%
	II	5,948		-34%		-62%
	III	5,948		-34%		-62%
	IV	5,948		-34%		-62%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	I	336	1,386	-76%	7,851	-96%
	II	336		-76%		-96%
	III	128		-91%		-98%
	IV	336		-76%		-96%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	I	0	3,529	-100%	7,283	-100%
	II	796		-77%		-89%
	III	796		-77%		-89%
	IV	796		-77%		-89%
South of Pt. Arena	I	12,792	13,236	-3%	14,844	-14%
	II	13,276		0%		-11%
	III	12,264		-7%		-17%
	IV	13,881		5%		-6%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	18,592	27,163	-32%	45,590	-59%
	II	20,357		-25%		-55%
	III	19,137		-30%		-58%
	IV	20,961		-23%		-54%
West Coast Total	I	20,345	28,961	-30%	51,268	-60%
	II	20,345		-30%		-60%
	III	21,807		-25%		-57%
	IV	20,284		-30%		-60%

a/ Exvessel values are not comparable to the community income impacts shown in Table 10.

b/ Dollar value estimates are based on expected catches in the **Council management area**, 2004 exvessel prices and 2004 average weight per fish.

c/ Values adjusted to 2004 dollars.

TABLE 10. Preliminary projected angler trips and coastal community income impacts generated under Council-adopted 2005 recreational ocean salmon fishery regulatory options compared to 2004 and the 1976-1990 average (inflation adjusted). (Page 1 of 1)

Management Area	Option	Angler Trips (thousands)			Coastal Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}			Percent Change in Income Impacts	
		Estimates Based on the Options	2004 Actual	1976-1990 Avg.	Estimates Based on the Options	2004 Actual	1976-1990 Avg.	Compared to 2004 Actual	Compared to 1976-1990 Avg.
North of Cape Falcon ^{b/}	I	129	128	271	7,697	7,625	15,977	1%	-52%
	II	101			6,012			-21%	-62%
	III	73			4,327			-43%	-73%
	IV	73			4,327			-43%	-73%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	64	109	184	3,440	5,803	10,401	-41%	-67%
	II	59			3,175			-45%	-69%
	III	59			3,175			-45%	-69%
	IV	59			3,175			-45%	-69%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	I	26	44	117	1,301	2,202	6,019	-41%	-78%
	II	26			1,299			-41%	-78%
	III	24			1,229			-44%	-80%
	IV	30			1,489			-32%	-75%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	I	31	31	12	2,255	2,255	802	0%	181%
	II	27			1,978			-12%	147%
	III	24			1,757			-22%	119%
	IV	31			2,255			0%	181%
South of Pt. Arena	I	160	160	116	15,830	15,830	12,799	0%	24%
	II	160			15,830			0%	24%
	III	146			14,505			-8%	13%
	IV	160			15,830			0%	24%
Total South of Cape Falcon ^{c/}	I	280	343	429	22,826	26,090	30,022	-13%	-24%
	II	272			22,283			-15%	-26%
	III	254			20,666			-21%	-31%
	IV	279			22,749			-13%	-24%
West Coast Total	I	410	471	701	30,523	33,715	45,999	-9%	-34%
	II	373			28,295			-16%	-38%
	III	327			24,993			-26%	-46%
	IV	352			27,076			-20%	-41%

a/ Income impacts are sums of the impacts for individual communities within each management area. Note that these exclude some of the additional income impacts resulting from economic linkages between individual communities and between the communities and the greater economic region. Income impacts are not comparable to the exvessel values shown in Table 9. All dollar values are adjusted to 2004 real values.

b/ Based on 2004 effort success rates for selective fisheries.

c/ South of Cape Falcon estimates based on selective coho fishery quotas and season dates as compared to the 2004 seasons.

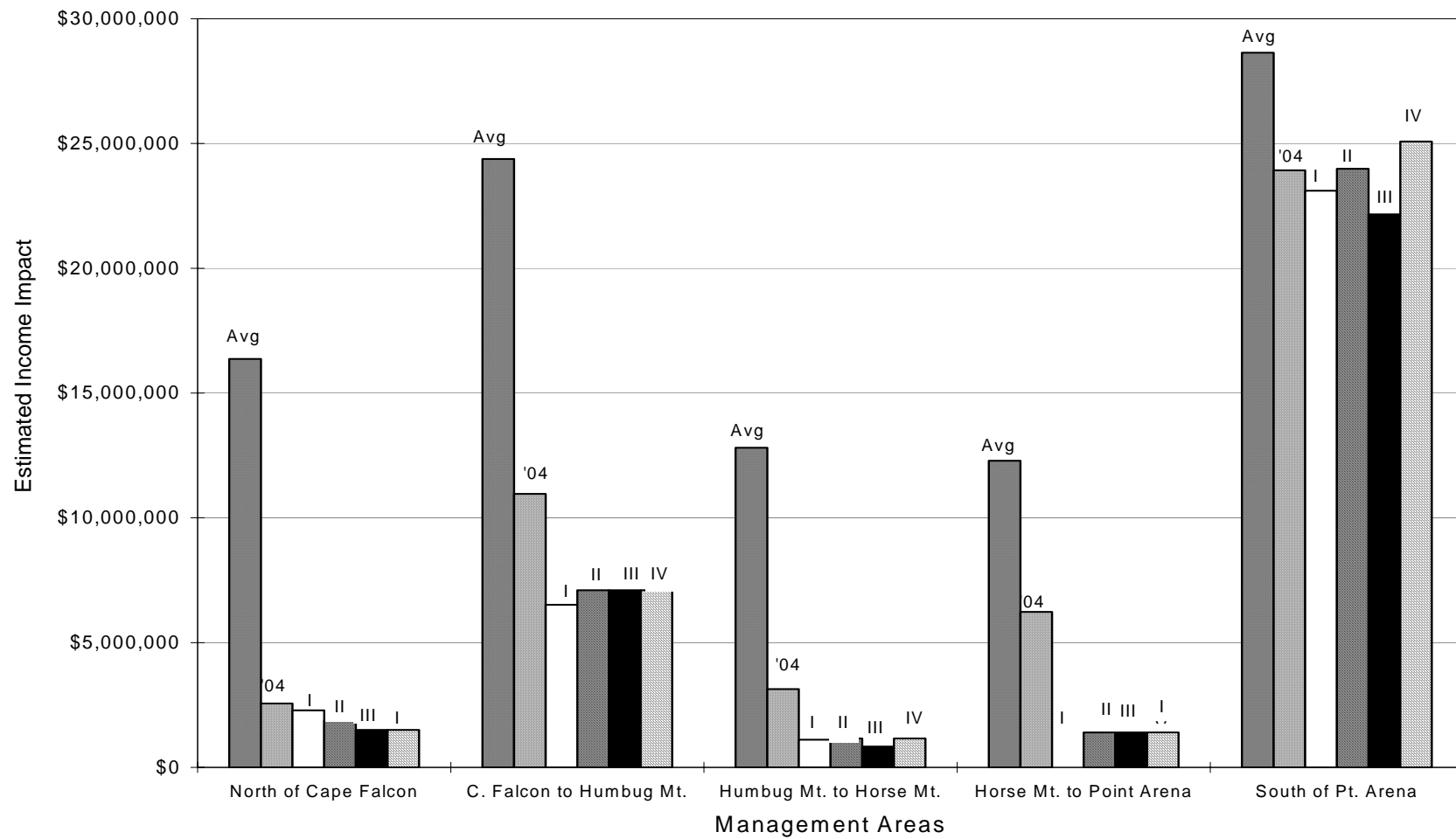


FIGURE 1. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the Council adopted 2005 commercial fishery options compared to 2004 and the 1976-1990 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

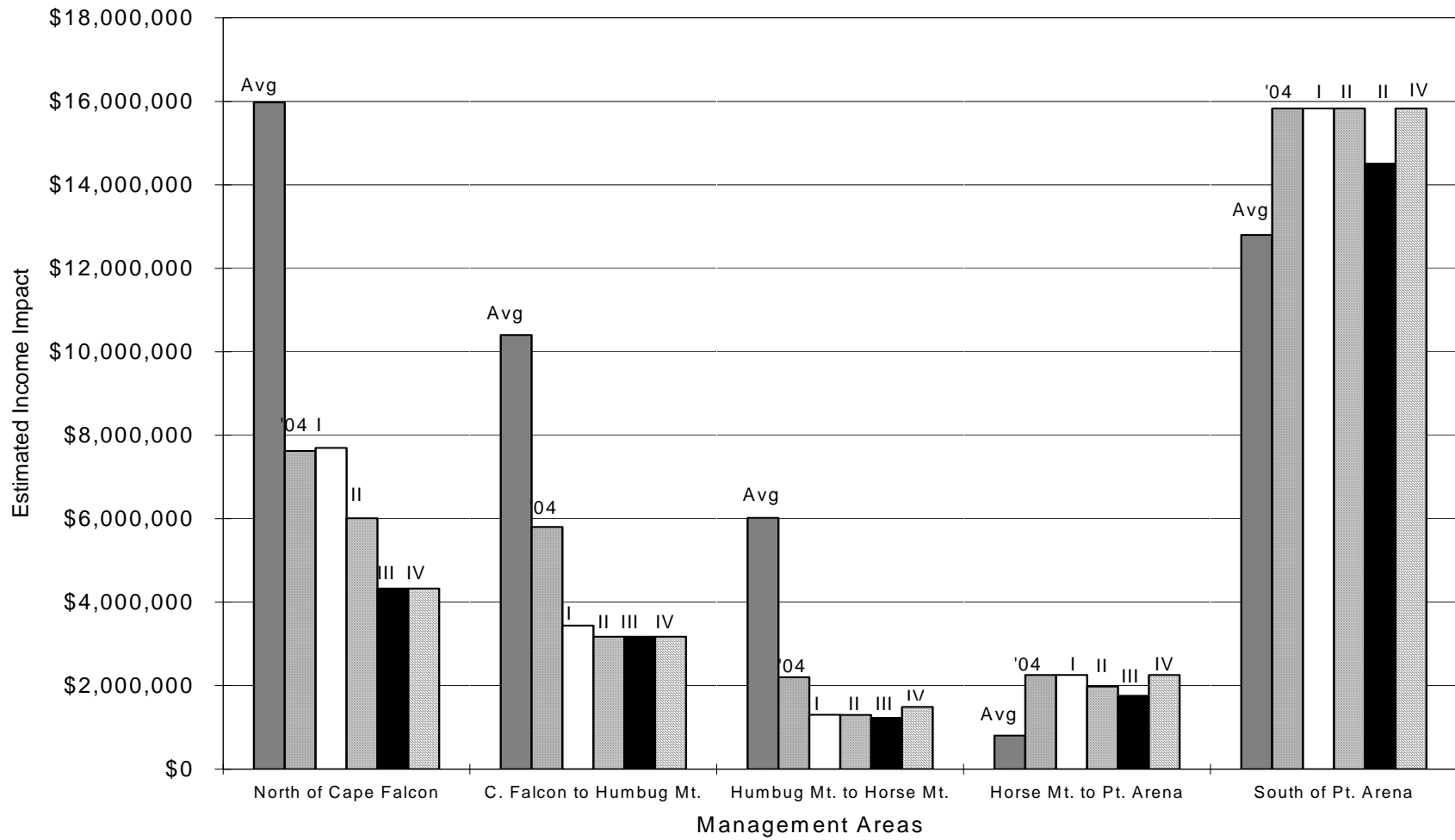


FIGURE 2. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the Council adopted 2005 recreational fishery options compared to 2004 and the 1976-1990 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

